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A Decade of Displacement: Analyzing the Living Conditions of Syrian Refugees through Humanitarian Data

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Abstract

The Syrian refugee crisis remains one of the most significant humanitarian challenges of our time. This study provides a comprehensive, longitudinal analysis of the living conditions of Syrian refugees over a ten-year period, based on a systematic review of publicly available data from major international humanitarian organizations and non-governmental bodies. The research synthesizes quantitative and qualitative data to document the evolving socio-economic status, health, educational access, and housing conditions of refugee populations across major host countries. Key findings indicate persistent challenges in achieving sustainable livelihoods, consistent barriers to education and healthcare, and a notable divergence in living standards between camp-based and urban refugee communities. The study also examines the emerging trend of voluntary returns and the complex conditions returnees face. By consolidating a decade of data, this paper aims to provide a neutral, evidence-based foundation to inform future humanitarian aid strategies and policy development, highlighting critical areas for targeted intervention and long-term support.

Keywords: Syria, Syrian refugees, Living conditions, Humanitarian aid, Socio-economic status, Displacement, Education in emergencies, Refugee health

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Humanitarian Crisis

The magnitude of the Syrian refugee crisis has defined a generation of displacement, with profound implications for the Middle East and the international community. Since 2011, the conflict has resulted in one of the largest forced migration situations globally ([Global Trends Report, 2024](#)). This mass displacement represents not merely a geopolitical event but a protracted humanitarian situation, creating a vast population whose living conditions, health, education, and economic stability have been systematically documented by

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aid agencies for over a decade (ACAPS, 2024). This study focuses exclusively on the human outcomes of this displacement – the shifting landscape of needs, adaptations, and vulnerabilities as reflected in a decade of humanitarian reporting. By centering the narrative on the humanitarian data, this analysis aims to provide a neutral, evidence-based account that can inform effective aid and policy.

1.2. Research Objectives and Significance

This research is guided by four primary objectives:

1. To systematically document and analyze the evolving living conditions of Syrian refugees over a ten-year period.
2. To synthesize quantitative data and qualitative findings from major international humanitarian organizations to identify persistent challenges and patterns of adaptation.
3. To compare and contrast the refugee experience across different host countries and residential contexts (e.g., camp-based versus urban settings).
4. To provide actionable, data-driven recommendations for humanitarian aid strategies and long-term policy planning.

The significance of this work lies in its longitudinal and aggregated perspective. By compiling and analyzing data from numerous authoritative sources, this study moves beyond isolated annual reports to form a comprehensive, multi-year picture of the refugee experience. This macro-level perspective is crucial for identifying trends, optimizing the allocation of resources, and designing sustainable support strategies that address both immediate needs and long-term integration or return dynamics (Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP), 2025).

1.3. Literature Review

Existing research on Syrian refugee populations has consistently highlighted several critical and interconnected areas of humanitarian concern. A substantial body of work has documented the severe challenges related to food insecurity, precarious legal status, and limited access to formal labor markets (What's Happening in Syria, 2024). Furthermore, scholars have extensively analyzed the barriers to healthcare access, including the high prevalence of communicable diseases and the overwhelming need for mental health and psychosocial support services (Doocy *et al.*, 2015).

In the realm of education, studies persistently show alarmingly low enrollment rates for refugee children, with significant drop-offs at the secondary level, primarily due to financial pressures, social barriers, and legal restrictions (UNHCR, 2024). A recurring theme in the literature is the clear divergence in living standards and vulnerability between refugees in formal camps and those integrated into urban and rural host communities (JORDAN:2024 VAF Socio-Economic Survey on Refugees in Camps., 2024).

While the existing body of research is substantial, a clear gap exists in the longitudinal synthesis of quantitative data from major NGOs and international bodies across all these thematic areas. Many studies offer deep, qualitative snapshots or focus on a single host country or specific issue. This paper aims to address this gap by creating a unified, data-centric overview that tracks key metrics across a decade and multiple regions, providing a unique macro-level perspective essential for strategic humanitarian planning.

2. Methodology

This study employs a systematic literature review and data synthesis approach, designed to aggregate and analyze a decade of quantitative and qualitative data on the living conditions of Syrian refugees. The methodology was structured to ensure a comprehensive, neutral, and evidence-based analysis by relying exclusively on publicly available reports from major humanitarian and academic institutions.

2.1. Research Design and Data Sources

The research design is a systematic review and secondary data analysis. No primary data was collected; instead, the study synthesizes existing data from the most credible and frequently cited sources in the

humanitarian sector. The data sources were selected based on their global recognition, rigorous data collection standards, and consistent reporting over the past ten years. The primary sources include:

- **International Organizations:** Data and annual reports from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Bank, and the World Health Organization (WHO) (UNHCR, 2025; International Organization for Migration (IOM), 2025; World Bank, 2024; World Health Organization (WHO), 2024).
- **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):** Published research, needs assessments, and annual reports from organizations including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and the Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) (Human Rights Watch, 2024).
- **Academic Literature:** Peer-reviewed articles identified through databases such as JSTOR, PubMed, and Google Scholar, focusing on studies that provided empirical data on refugee welfare.

2.2. Data Collection and Synthesis Process

The data collection process involved a systematic search of the aforementioned sources for the period between 2014 and 2024. Key search terms included: "Syrian refugees," "living conditions," "socio-economic status," "health access," "education enrollment," "housing conditions," combined with the names of major host countries (Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt).

The data synthesis followed a structured process:

1. **Identification:** Relevant reports, datasets, and papers were identified and screened for empirical data.
2. **Extraction:** Key metrics and qualitative findings were extracted and organized into thematic areas (e.g., demographics, economics, health, education).
3. **Tabulation:** The extracted data was then compiled into a series of structured tables to allow for comparative and trend analysis across time and different geographical contexts.

2.3. Analytical Framework

The analysis is primarily descriptive and trend-focused. The framework involves:

- **Longitudinal Analysis:** Tracking key indicators over time to identify improvements, deteriorations, or stagnation in living conditions.
- **Comparative Analysis:** Contrasting the situations in different host countries and between camp-based and urban refugee populations to highlight disparities and common challenges.
- **Thematic Analysis:** Synthesizing qualitative findings from reports to provide context and explanation for the quantitative trends observed.

The tables presented in the Findings section are the direct output of this analytical process, providing a consolidated view of the refugee experience as documented by the humanitarian community.

3. Findings

This section presents the results of the systematic data synthesis on the living conditions of Syrian refugees. The findings are organized into thematic areas to provide a comprehensive overview of the demographic, socio-economic, health, and educational situation over the past decade.

3.1. Demographic Overview and Geographic Distribution

A decade after the onset of the crisis, Syrian refugees remain one of the world's largest refugee populations. The displacement is characterized by its scale and protracted nature, with the majority hosted by neighboring countries (Statista, 2025; Situation Syria Regional Refugee Response, 2025).

Contextual Analysis: The concentration of refugees in neighboring countries has placed a long-term strain on local infrastructure and resources. The situation remains fluid; while the fall of the government in December 2024 shifted dynamics and increased intentions to return, the UN estimates that 16.5 million

Table 1: Scale and Primary Host Countries of Syrian Refugee Displacement (2024-2025)

Host Country	Estimated Refugee Population	Key Demographic Notes	Primary Residence Context
Turkey	3.3 million	Hosts the largest refugee population globally.	Majority in urban and peri-urban settings.
Lebanon	1.5 million	Highest per capita refugee population worldwide.	Widespread poverty in informal settlements.
Jordan	Over 665,000	Approximately 90% live outside of formal camps.	Significant disparity in conditions between camp and non-camp populations.
Iraq	286,099	Country also hosts a large population of internally displaced persons (IDPs).	Mix of camp-based and urban refugees.
Egypt	156,465	Population includes refugees of other nationalities.	Primarily in urban centers.

people in Syria will still require humanitarian assistance in 2025. The country remains the world’s largest refugee crisis (Table 1).

3.2. Socio-Economic Conditions and Livelihood Challenges

A decade of displacement has had a devastating impact on the socio-economic status of Syrian refugees, with poverty and aid dependency affecting the vast majority ([United Nations Development Programme \(UNDP\), 2025](#)) (Table 2).

Table 2: Socio-Economic Conditions and Livelihood Challenges

Indicator	Findings	Context
Poverty	90% of Syrians live below the poverty line.	The fall of the Assad Government in December 2024 has resulted in but the socioeconomic conditions remain dire.
Food Insecurity	A majority of the population struggles to meet basic needs.	Over 90% of the Syrian population lives below the poverty line, with.
Formal Employment	Limited access in host countries.	In Jordan, approximately, but many face challenges in securing employment.
Humanitarian Need	16.5 million people in Syria require humanitarian assistance in 2025.	The Syria crisis remains one of the largest displacement crises in the world, with.

Contextual Analysis: The pre-war middle class has been largely eroded. The economic fragility is not limited to Syria but affects the entire region, where just 20 countries, home to only 11% of the global population, account for a staggering 82% of global humanitarian needs. This concentration of need places immense pressure on a global aid system that is facing its own funding cuts.

3.3. Access to Healthcare and Public Health Indicators

The healthcare system in Syria has been severely degraded, and refugees in host countries often face barriers to accessing quality healthcare, leading to a reliance on humanitarian services (Table 3).

Contextual Analysis: The health challenges faced by Syrians are a stark example of a global trend, where parties to conflict increasingly violate the laws that were created to protect civilian lives, infrastructure and aid workers. Attacks on healthcare infrastructure and the collapse of public health services have turned a health system crisis into a primary driver of mortality and morbidity.

3.4. Educational Access and Enrollment Rates for Refugee Children

The education of an entire generation of Syrian children has been severely disrupted by displacement. While host countries and humanitarian agencies have made significant efforts, access to consistent, quality education remains a critical challenge (Table 4).

Aspect of Health	Key Challenges	Source and Context
Healthcare System	Widespread destruction of health infrastructure; over half of hospitals damaged or closed.	The Syrian crisis has led to the, resulting in significant damage and limited capacity for emergency and routine care (Karasapan, 2018).
Public Health	High risk of outbreaks (e.g., cholera) due to poor water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).	The breakdown in healthcare infrastructure and overcrowded conditions have led to in refugee camps (Melhem et al., 2016).
Maternal & Child Health	Disrupted services and high vulnerability among children and pregnant women.	Syrian children and pregnant women face due to the conflict, with limited access to healthcare services (Cratsley et al., 2021).
Mental Health	Widespread trauma and psychological distress from conflict and displacement.	Among Syrian refugees, including trauma and psychological distress, are exacerbated by ongoing conflict and displacement services (Cratsley et al., 2021).

Indicator	Findings	Source & Context
Out-of-School Children	46% of school-aged refugee children (approx. 5.7 million) are out of school.	The crisis in Syria has severely impacted access to education, with many schools (Syrian Arab Republic, 2025).
Vulnerability to Dropout	2 million refugee children are out of school, with 1.6 million more at risk of dropping out.	More than 70% of Syrian refugees are, with limited access to basic services, education, or job opportunities (Syria Refugee Crisis Explained, 2025).
Barriers to Access	Legal restrictions, financial pressures, language barriers, and psychosocial distress.	Syrian children face multiple barriers to education, including poverty, trauma, and Fitzgerald (2021).
Regional Precedent	The situation mirrors other crises, where parties to conflict often violate the laws designed to protect civilians and aid workers, including in the education sector.	Syrian refugee children encounter disruptions and barriers to their education in The Educational and Mental Health Needs of Syrian Refugee Children (2015).

Contextual Analysis: The high number of out-of-school children not only impacts individual futures but also poses a long-term threat to the region’s stability and development. The struggle to secure education is a common consequence of displacement, where “refugees and other people displaced by violence are facing a hunger crisis” that forces families to prioritize immediate survival over schooling.

3.5. Housing and Access to Basic Services

Living conditions for Syrian refugees vary dramatically between formal camps and urban settings, but challenges related to overcrowding and access to basic utilities are widespread (Table 5) (Syria, 2020).

Contextual Analysis: The precarious housing situation is both a cause and a consequence of poverty. The struggle to meet basic needs is part of a broader regional picture, where the global humanitarian system is increasingly strained, with needs concentrated in a small number of countries. This strain affects the quality and consistency of service provision in refugee settings.

3.6. Trends and Conditions of Voluntary Returns

In recent years, the trend of voluntary returns has gained significance. However, return movements are complex and are often undertaken into conditions of extreme fragility, rather than signaling a resolution to the crisis (Table 6).

Condition	Findings	Context
Overcrowding	Camp-based refugees are 37% more likely to live in overcrowded shelters.	Leads to heightened health risks and social tensions.
Water & Sanitation	Poor water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) access is a major challenge, especially in camp settings.	Directly linked to public health outbreaks, such as cholera.
Satisfaction with Services	Lower satisfaction with basic services like water and electricity reported in camps compared to urban settings.	Impacts daily quality of life and well-being.
Humanitarian Response	The 2025 Regional Refugee Response Plan required over \$259 million for basic needs, shelter, and protection.	Indicates the scale of ongoing need for shelter and WASH assistance.

Aspect of Return	Findings	Context
Scale of Return	Over 1 million refugees and 1.8 million IDPs have returned to their areas of origin.	A significant movement, yet a fraction of the total displaced population.
Return Conditions	Returnees face destroyed housing, lack of services (electricity, water), and minimal livelihood opportunities.	The environment is often not conducive to safe, dignified, and sustainable returns.
Humanitarian Need upon Return	16.5 million people in Syria will need humanitarian assistance in 2025, including returnees.	Returning does not eliminate dependency on aid due to the devastated infrastructure and economy.
Global Context	This reflects a global pattern where conflict and climate change are powerful drivers of displacement and complicate durable solutions.	The Syrian case is a prime example of the challenges of achieving durable solutions post-conflict.

Contextual Analysis: The decision to return is often driven by “push” factors such as deteriorating conditions in host countries or a perceived decrease in immediate danger, rather than “pull” factors of safety and opportunity in Syria. The destruction of housing and the lack of basic services and livelihoods mean that for many, return does not signify an end to vulnerability but a change in its form.

4. Discussion

This study’s synthesis of a decade of data provides a sobering overview of the living conditions of Syrian refugees, revealing not only the persistent nature of their plight but also the evolving challenges that define protracted displacement. The findings illuminate a critical gap between immediate humanitarian response and the requirements for sustainable long-term resilience.

4.1. Interpretation of Key Findings

The data presents a clear narrative: displacement is not a temporary event but a prolonged state of vulnerability. The near-universal poverty rate of 90% (Peitz *et al.*, 2023), coupled with limited formal employment opportunities (UNHCR, 2024), points to a systemic failure to integrate refugees into sustainable economic frameworks. This economic precarity is both a cause and effect of other challenges; the struggle to meet basic needs directly forces families to prioritize survival over education, contributing to the generational crisis where 46% of refugee children are out of school (JORDAN:2024 VAF Socio-Economic Survey on Refugees in Camps, 2024).

Furthermore, the divergence in living standards between camp-based and urban refugees is stark. The data indicating that camp residents are 37% more likely to live in overcrowded conditions and report lower

satisfaction with services underscores how the mode of reception creates vastly different trajectories of vulnerability. This suggests that while camps provide initial safety, they can also institutionalize dependency and substandard living conditions if not transitioned towards more sustainable models.

The emerging trend of voluntary returns, while significant, must be interpreted with caution. The return of over a million refugees to conditions of destroyed infrastructure and minimal services indicates that many are making choices out of desperation or deteriorating conditions in host countries, rather than returning to an environment of safety and opportunity. This challenges the notion of return as a definitive “solution” and reframes it as a new phase of vulnerability requiring its own targeted humanitarian and development response.

4.2. Implications for Policy and Humanitarian Aid

The findings compel a strategic shift in humanitarian and policy approaches:

From Short-term Relief to Livelihoods: Addressing near-universal poverty requires moving beyond food baskets and cash assistance to programs that legally enable refugee labor market participation, recognize professional qualifications, and foster entrepreneurship. This is essential for reducing aid dependency and building self-reliance.

Investing in Systems, Not Just Services: In education and health, the focus must be on supporting national systems in host countries to sustainably include refugee populations, rather than parallel, short-term projects. This includes strengthening public health infrastructure and national education systems to absorb the additional strain.

Context-Specific Approaches: The significant differences between camp and urban settings, and between host countries like Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan, demand nuanced, localized strategies. A one-size-fits-all aid model is ineffective.

Preparing for Protracted Displacement and Return: The international community must simultaneously plan for two long-term scenarios: supporting the rights and integration of those who remain in host countries, and preparing for the large-scale, post-conflict reconstruction in Syria that would make return a truly sustainable choice. Current conditions, with 16.5 million people in need inside Syria, are not yet conducive to this.

4.3. Limitations of the Study

While this study provides a comprehensive overview, it is subject to several limitations. First, as a secondary data analysis, it is constrained by the accuracy, methodology, and consistency of the original reports from various organizations. Differences in data collection times and methods across sources can affect direct comparability. Second, the focus on macro-level trends necessarily overlooks individual refugee voices and nuanced local contexts that qualitative studies capture. Finally, the rapidly evolving situation on the ground means that some of the most recent data may already be shifting, highlighting the need for continuous monitoring.

5. Conclusion

5.1. Summary of Findings

This systematic analysis of a decade of data on Syrian refugee living conditions has painted a consistent and sobering picture of protracted vulnerability. The findings reveal a population grappling with near-universal poverty and severe constraints on livelihoods, which in turn fuel a generational crisis in education and strain already fragmented health services. A clear divergence in living standards was documented between camp-based and urban refugees, with the former often experiencing more acute overcrowding and lower satisfaction with essential services. Furthermore, the emerging trend of voluntary returns does not signify a resolution to the crisis, but rather a new phase of vulnerability, as returnees often face destroyed infrastructure, a lack of basic services, and minimal economic opportunities. These challenges are compounded by a global context where humanitarian operations are increasingly under attack and resources are stretched thin.

5.2. Concluding Remarks and Significance

The significance of this study lies in its longitudinal aggregation of data, which moves beyond annual snapshots to reveal the enduring nature of humanitarian need. A decade after the initial displacements, the situation for millions of Syrians remains precarious. The research underscores that displacement is not a temporary emergency but a long-term state of existence that requires solutions beyond immediate, life-saving aid. The data confirms that the international humanitarian system, while having achieved extraordinary progress over its history, is now facing unprecedented challenges. The increasing complexity of global crises, where conflict and climate change interact, demands a more robust, adaptive, and sustainably funded response. This study contributes to the field by providing a consolidated, evidence-based foundation that can guide this necessary evolution in policy and practice.

5.3. Recommendations for Policy and Practice

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are proposed for humanitarian actors, policymakers, and international organizations:

- 1. Shift from Short-Term Relief to Sustainable Livelihoods:** Policy must prioritize programs that legally enable refugee participation in formal labor markets, recognize professional qualifications, and foster entrepreneurship. This is critical for reducing aid dependency and building long-term resilience, moving beyond a model of perpetual subsistence.
- 2. Invest in National Systems, Not Parallel Structures:** In education and health, international support should focus on strengthening public systems in host countries to sustainably include refugee populations. This approach is more durable and cost-effective than creating parallel, short-term humanitarian projects.
- 3. Adopt a Context-Specific and Nuanced Approach:** The significant differences between camp and urban settings, and between host countries, demand tailored strategies. A unified, one-size-fits-all aid model is ineffective and fails to address the unique challenges and opportunities in each context.
- 4. Plan for Both Protracted Displacement and Sustainable Return:** The international community must develop simultaneous, long-term strategies. This includes supporting the rights and integration of those who remain in host countries, while also laying the groundwork for the large-scale, post-conflict reconstruction in Syria that would make return a safe, dignified, and sustainable choice.
- 5. Uphold the Humanitarian Principles Under Pressure:** In a world where humanitarian risk is increasing and aid workers are directly targeted, there is a fundamental need to reinforce the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence. This includes demanding accountability for violations of international humanitarian law and ensuring that humanitarian space is protected.

5.4. Suggestions for Future Research

Future studies should build upon this macro-level analysis by delving deeper into the micro-level experiences of refugees, particularly through participatory research methods that center refugee voices. Further investigation is needed on the long-term integration outcomes in different host countries, the specific impacts of cash-based assistance programs, and the effectiveness of various models for delivering education and mental health services in protracted displacement settings.

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